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tion in lowering the price of labor is felt. The state is obliged to fix the conditions under which the laborer sells his labor: There seems to be no other way out of it.

RICHMOND MAYO SMITH.

Report from the Select Committee on Emigration and Immigration (Foreigners); together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, and Appendix. London, 1888. — Folio, ix, 313 pp.

Correspondence relating to Chinese Immigration into the Australasian Colonies; with a return of Acts passed by the Legislatures of those Colonies and of Canada and British Columbia on the subject. London, 1888. — Folio, 87 pp.

The committee of the House of Commons to investigate the question of immigration reported that they had examined a number of witnesses, and recommended that a similar committee be appointed the next session. The testimony which they have printed was largely controversial in character and led to no definite conclusion. They found that there was no means of ascertaining the number of foreigners arriving in England. Although there is a statute of 6 William IV, directing that the captain of every vessel arriving in the United Kingdom shall give to the custom-house officer a list of all alien passengers, this law has fallen into abeyance: returns are made only from the ports of London and Hull, and no attempt is made to control even these. It is therefore utterly impossible to ascertain the strength of this immigration movement, and doubly so because much of it is only *in transitu*. Estimates of the actual number of immigrants arriving who stay in the United Kingdom varied from 9,000 per annum up to 100,000. Mr. Robert Giffen was of the opinion that it would be extremely difficult and annoying to commerce to compel a return of passengers landed in the country.

The alleged flooding of the country with foreign workmen and driving out of English workmen was not proven very conclusively, although a number of workingmen made vigorous assertions to that effect before the committee. It does appear, however, that two or three trades — tailoring, boot and shoe-making, and cabinet-making — have gone over into the hands of aliens, and that certain streets in London are now inhabited almost entirely by foreigners. It also appears that the revival of the “sweating system” has been due mainly to these new arrivals, who are willing to take any wages they can get, who live in the poorest way, and whom it is impossible to organize into trades unions.

The larger part of this immigration since 1880 has consisted of poor

Russian and Polish Jews, driven from home by religious persecution. To aid these destitute co-religionists, the wealthy Jews of London established two institutions, the "Poor Jews' Shelter" which should aid the immigrants temporarily until they could find work, and the "Board of Guardians" which should help those who could not find employment to return to their native country, or to proceed to America, or to set up a trade with borrowed capital. In regard to these people the testimony of witnesses and the questions of the members of the committee were largely polemical in character. It was maintained that these immigrants were of the lowest class, and that these charitable institutions had the direct effect of attracting to England great numbers of these undesirable persons. The officers of the institutions and the Jewish members of the committee attempted to controvert both charges, especially the latter. They asserted that the greater part of the arrivals wanted to continue their journey to America, and that the Board of Guardians helped them to do that or, where they were not fit to go to America, returned them to Russia. In this way it was maintained that any great increase in England was prevented and that in some years the emigration exceeded the immigration. As this matter is of considerable interest to us in this country, I give the table submitted by the Board of Guardians :

Arrivals and Departures of poor Jews during the five years 1882-1886.

Arrivals	6,330 cases, representing 12,384 individuals.
Departures	4,982 cases, representing 8,429 individuals.
Balance	1,348 cases, representing 3,955 individuals.

The officers of the board asserted also that they had made every effort to prevent any further coming of these classes by inserting warnings in newspapers and by placards, and by asking the Continental societies not to give them aid.

The investigation disclosed no effort on the part of employers to import cheap labor, and only a single instance of the employment of foreign laborers outside of London has as yet been brought to the attention of the committee. No remedy was proposed except by Mr. Arnold White, who advocated the adoption of the American act of 1882, compelling ship owners to carry back convicts, paupers and persons unable to support themselves. The whole difficulty seems to be rather petty when compared with the enormous immigration that we have to deal with on this side of the water; and that it was considered important enough for investigation by a parliamentary committee shows how much more sensitive to public opinion the English government is than the government in this country.

The correspondence between the Home government and the Australasian colonies in regard to the immigration of Chinese is interesting as reflecting public opinion on that question. The Australians are determined to keep out the Chinese at all hazards. For this purpose each of the colonies has passed a law imposing on each Chinese immigrant a head tax of 10 pounds sterling, and forbidding any ship captain, under heavy penalties, to bring more than one Chinaman for every 100 tons of his ship's burthen. The Chinese minister in London protested against these acts, discriminating against the Chinese among all the immigrants, as insulting to his country and in contravention of treaties between the governments of Great Britain and China. The Home government, divided between its desire to gratify the colonists and its disinclination to offend China, heard eagerly the report that a treaty had been signed between the United States and China by which the latter had voluntarily consented to the exclusion of its citizens from the United States, and begged of the colonies to refrain from violent measures for a while to see if the same object could not be obtained by way of treaty and thus the susceptible feelings of the Chinese government be spared. The whole controversy suggests the question whether it is worth while to go through all the mock heroics of diplomatic intercourse with a government whose subjects we treat as men of an inferior race and civilization.

RICHMOND MAYO SMITH.

Report of the Committee on General Laws on the Investigation relative to Trusts. Senate Documents, No. 50. Albany, 1888. — 689 pp.

Report of the Committee on Manufactures, House of Representatives of the United States, in relation to Trusts, etc. Fiftieth Congress, First Session, House Report, No. 3112. Washington, 1888. — 1167 pp.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to investigate and report upon alleged Combinations in Trade, Manufactures and Insurance in Canada. Second Session, Sixth Parliament. Ottawa, 1888. — 750 pp.

Aroused to some sort of action by the newspaper agitation against alleged combinations and "trusts," many of the legislative bodies in America, at their sessions of 1888, appointed committees for the purpose of examining the internal structure of these associations and their effects upon the community; these committees having the usual powers of compelling the attendance of witnesses and their testimony upon